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CPW Report No. 87 -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(10 - 16 August, 1953)

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1. (1b) SINO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP: Peking reported in numeral code (Aug. 12) that Sino-Soviet Friendship Association (SSFA) directors met to welcome the delegation returning from the USSR and to discuss resolutions. Regional SSFA offices were ordered to implement resolutions calling for increased membership, study of the USSR, and promotion of Sino-Soviet friendship among the masses.

Peking stated in numeral code (Aug. 13) that SSFA directors were told to strengthen Sino-Soviet friendship by maintaining close relations with the masses and by "popularizing Soviet propaganda." Peking added (Aug. 14) that SSFA delegation leader Li Fu-jen stressed the group's cordial welcome in the USSR which, he said, was "proud to become the ally of the 475 million people" of China.

Peking said in numeral code (Aug. 10) that the Chinese Embassy in Moscow held a reception in honor of the personnel attached to the Chinese industrial and commercial exhibition there, and that a similar affair was also given by Soviet Deputy-Premier Mikoyan.

2. (1c) SOVIET LEADERSHIP: Peking stated (Aug. 10) that North Korea would build a liberation monument in honor of the Soviet Army, "Liberator of Korea." Peking reported (Aug. 14) that the Liberation Anniversary slogans of the Korean Labor Party thanked the USSR, the "fraternal Chinese People's Volunteers, (CPV)," and the people of the USSR, China and the People's Democracies, while the Korean press hailed Soviet aid for Korean rehabilitation. Peking reported (Aug. 16) that Kim Il Sung had sent a message of thanks to Malenkov for rehabilitation aid, and that the Korean Labor Party elected "Malenkov, Mao, and the leaders of the fraternal People's Republics" to honorary membership.

Peking said (Aug. 10) that a statement by Malenkov and eight other Soviet leaders hailed China's recovery from the ravages of war and expressed faith that "under the Communist Party" China, "with Soviet aid," would become a great power. Peking added in numeral code (Aug. 10) that Malenkov expressed confidence in the successful industrialization of China, and "promised Soviet aid."

Peking said in numeral code (Aug. 14) that the SSFA delegation was impressed with Soviet industrial accomplishments, the high labor morale, and the living standards of peasants on State farms. Peking announced (Aug. 16) that Soviet equipment for the "Ankang" seamless tubing mill had arrived and was being installed under the supervision of Soviet experts.

A Peking dispatch (Aug. 15) reported that Chinese-language editions of Stalin's works would be off the press early in October. A subscription campaign organized by the Hsin Hua bookstores among Southwest army men, Government offices, and public organizations ended on 19 July, and resulted in the advance sale of 100,000 copies. In Canton, 23,000 copies were sold.

3. (1c) SOVIET PEACE OFFENSIVE: Peking (Aug. 11) quoted Kuo Mo-jo as telling CPV leader Peng Te-huai that "the victory over the Americans" demonstrated the "growing power of the world camp of peace and democracy headed by the USSR," and promising that "we will learn more earnestly from the USSR and turn China into a bulwark of peace like the USSR."

Peking (Aug. 12) quoted the JEN MIN JIH PAO in exposing the "enemies of peace" who are plotting to sabotage the Korean political conference. The Dulles-Rhee pact, which is part and parcel of the U.S. war plot, proves Malenkov's assertion that "aggressive elements are building up international tension." Peking in numeral code (Aug. 14) transmitted a JEN MIN JIH PAO editorial stating that the only correct way to ease international tension is to follow through on Malenkov's demand that "China must take her rightful place in the United Nations." The Dulles-Rhee pact makes continued vigilance against the warmongers necessary, but the whole world knows that the USSR will not hold either the H-bomb or the A-bomb as a club over the head of the world.

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Peking charged (Aug. 12) that American spies were sent from Japan to Korea to mingle with the returned Allied POW's and ferret out those admitting good treatment, so that the lies of Communist mistreatment of prisoners could be maintained.

4. (2a) MILITARY AND WAR COSTS: Mukden (Aug. 13) paid tribute to the people of Antung for their Korean war contribution and their "sufferings from American bombings." Peking announced in numeral code (Aug. 10) that Korean orphans had organized the "Korean Student Group of Northeast China." Peking said in numeral code (Aug. 15) that the 8th International Medical Service Team returned from the Korean Front on 11 August, and that the Hunan group left for Korea on 14 August.

Peking (Aug. 11) quoted Peng Te-huai, upon his return to China, as declaring that "the CPV is maintaining its stand alongside the Korean people, and is remaining firmly at its honorable post." Peking said (Aug. 15) that Chou En-lai had sent a message to Kim Il Sung pledging lasting friendship and promising Chinese aid for Korean rehabilitation.

Chungking (Aug. 13) described China's armed forces as ranking among those considered "first class" in the world. However, the infantry is said to need more enthusiasm for modernization.

Chungking (Aug. 14) tells PLA soldiers that "artillery is the most powerful component of the army and the god of modern warfare"; that "it is necessary to build up a strong and modern navy to effectively prevent a possible invasion by imperialists"; and that "soldiers must fully understand the importance of the air force in modern warfare, for without proper cooperation from the air force, success in modern warfare is unimaginable."

5. (2c) ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES: Peking asserted in numeral code (Aug. 9) that the Fushun power plant reduced costs by using low-grade shale mixed with 15 percent good coal. Shanghai said (Aug. 13) that the local aluminum mills reduced defective products from 15 to 3 percent of total output.

Shanghai claimed (Aug. 13) that local dyeing mill employees adopted methods which resulted in savings amounting to 3 billion yuan; at the same time they improved the quality of their product. Nanking (Aug. 14) blamed lack of worker safety education, a shortage of safety equipment and the attitude of irresponsible cadres for 128 accidents which occurred at one local building site.

6. (3a) BASIC CONSTRUCTION: Peking reported in numeral code (Aug. 11) that the Taiyuan steel mills trained 100 engineers, 799 skilled workers, 194 technicians, and 440 administrators for work in Sinkiang and the northeast. Shanghai stated (Aug. 12) that, following 10 days of study, Tungchi, Huating, and Chiaotung textile college graduates agreed to accept assignments without regard for location or pay. Tsitsihar said (Aug. 10) that local agricultural school graduates wrote the Government promising to accept any assignment. According to Shanghai (Aug. 11) Lin Tung-pai of the East China Party Bureau quoted Lenin in advising China to "economize on schools and build more factories." Inasmuch as national construction is the immediate task there should be no deviation from this concept, and education must serve national construction. Lin said that the failure of many applicants to gain admission to higher institutions was of no concern, since they still could emulate Gorki, Michurin, and Stakhanov in labor achievements.

He pointed out that Soviet illiteracy was "only basically eliminated" before the outbreak of the war, and declared that on the policy level "the principles of our present Government education policy is to develop higher education and higher middle schools. That is to say, the Government will not further increase the number of primary and junior middle schools."

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7. (3a) STRENGTHENING PARTY CONTROL: Peking asserted in numeral code (Aug. 14) that dependents of workers were being organized to raise labor discipline through improvement in domestic affairs so that workers could concentrate on production. In Shanghai's cotton mill No. 7, workers' dependents initiated a drive "to assure husbands of getting eight hours of sleep daily."

Nanking announced (Aug. 13) that local classes had been started to train political teachers. Shanghai said (Aug. 13) that local railway cadres had been charged with failure to enforce labor discipline, a shortcoming which allegedly resulted in 133 accidents in July, the year's record.

8. (3e) AGRICULTURAL REMOLDING: Peking announced in numeral code (Aug. 14) that up to 60,000 managers and accountants for farm cooperatives and mutual aid teams were being trained in Kirin. Peking said (Aug. 15) that Neichiang, Szechwan, rural cadres had eliminated the "five excesses" by drastically reducing the number of committees. In Chiangching Hsien, Szechwan, relief problems were settled on the spot, with no meetings necessary.

Chinchow (Aug. 11) quoted the LIAOSI JIH PAO in demanding that cadres "overcome their complacency" and combat floods which endanger farm production. According to Peking (Aug. 14) Kiangsu rural cadres were ordered to "strengthen their leadership in farm production."

Tihua reported (Aug. 12) that the Sinkiang Government had given Moslems permission to kill sheep for a religious feast, but warned against the slaughtering of breeding-ewes in order not to upset the livestock breeding program.

9. (4) BORDER MINORITIES: Peking asserted in numeral code (Aug. 10) that minorities had improved their living standards and were "living in fraternal harmony" since the establishment of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government. Peking claimed (Aug. 15) that more than 3 million Mongolian books had been sold in Inner Mongolia, including 238,000 copies of Mao Tse-tung's works.

Tihua stated (Aug. 14) that livestock breeders in Hami, Sinkiang, had noted improved results since the adoption of a sanitation program. Tihua said (Aug. 14) that Kashgar inhabitants greeted the Korean armistice with pledges to support the People's Government. In Turfan Hsien, following election propaganda, a woman 101 years old rode a donkey to the county seat in order to vote.

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